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# The China Mail.

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1918  
**Indian**  
MOTOR CYCLES  
2 1/2 h.p. 3 1/2 h.p. and 7 1/2 h.p.  
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Machinery Dept.  
Phone 27.

No 17,180.

號一十月六年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.50 Per Month.

**THORNE'S**  
**OLD VAT**  
**No. 4.**  
**SCOTCH WHISKY.**  
SOLE AGENTS.  
**A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
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Tel. 216.

**NOTICE.**  
ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC or  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Police Station between the hours  
of 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms  
of Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.F.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
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**INSURANCE CO.,**  
WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

**TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.**  
£23,970,327.  
I—Authorized Capital £25,000,000.  
Subscribed Capital £24,500,000.  
Paid-up Capital £22,437,600.  
II—Fire Fund £3,337,041.  
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,590.  
Sinking Fund Account £123,230.  
£23,970,327.  
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456.  
Life and Annuity £2,141,593.  
Revenue Marine Department £37,233.  
Other Receipts £475,940.  
£23,339,223.  
The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
Agents.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,**  
**LIMITED.**

**TIME TABLE.**  
**WEEK DAYS.**  
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
**NIGHT CARS.**  
6.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.

**7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS.**  
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
**FIGHT CARS as on Week Days.**  
**SATURDAYS.**  
Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
No Season ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Compost order  
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**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.

**TANG YUK DAWSON**, successor of  
the late SIEN TING.  
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**TERMS VERY MODERATE.**  
Consultation free.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
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**SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.**  
**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**  
Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and  
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From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,  
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**PRICKLY HEAT LOTION**  
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are certain cures for Prickly Heat.  
Can be used either in conjunction or separately.  
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Sunburn, Freckles and all Skin Irritations.

**PRICKLY HEAT LOTION** **PRICKLY HEAT POWDER**  
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**Victoria Prickly Heat Lotion.**  
The only Safe and Certain Cure.  
50 cts. & \$1.00 per bottle.

**Victoria Prickly Heat Powder.**  
Gives immediate relief.  
50 cts. & \$1.00 per tin.

**Talcum Powder for Family use.**  
Lavender, Lilac, Violet, Carnation.  
1-lb. tins \$1.00.

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Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

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Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 tons long.

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Estimates furnished on application. WONG FING WA, Manager.  
Hongkong, April 1-1912.

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**THE WAR.**  
**TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.**

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**THE GREAT BATTLE.**

**ENEMY STILL NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR.**

**ALLIED COMMAND BIDDING ITS TIME.**

PARIS, June 4.  
A semi-official report states the German losses are growing more serious daily, but still the enemy is numerically superior on the whole front and they may be able to embark on a new offensive in some other sector, perhaps, the Montdidier-Noyon sector.  
The French Command, therefore, is wisely hiding its time before putting forth all its efforts.

**OFFICIAL REPORTS.**

**ENEMY TRENCHES RAIDED.**

LONDON, June 8.  
11.50 p.m.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—  
We raided trenches to the south of Arras, inflicting casualties.  
The French carried out a successful minor enterprise to the east of Dickebusch Lake, capturing 47 prisoners.

**BATTLE IN THE AIR.**

LONDON, June 8.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—  
Bombing was active on both sides on the 7th instant.  
We dropped 23 tons of bombs on railway junctions, aerodromes and dumps beyond the German lines, and brought down 12 machines and drove down seven out of control. Three British planes are missing.  
Flying was impossible on the night of the 7th.

**A GERMAN REPORT.**

LONDON, June 8.  
A wireless German official report states:—  
Renewed enemy attacks to the north-west of Chateau Thierry and on the Aisne only brought him unimportant gains of territory.

**FRENCH GAINS MAINTAINED.**

**ENEMY ATTACKS SHATTERED.**

LONDON, June 9.  
2.30 a.m.  
A French communiqué states:—  
There was sharp artillery firing in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre between the Oise and the Aisne, and south of the Aisne.  
We continued our progress in the region of Veully-Bussières and entered the village of Eloup.  
The enemy attempted to wipe out our yesterday's gain on the Chezy-Hammond front. Their violent counter-attacks were shattered.  
We entirely maintained our gains.

**AMERICANS REPULSE ATTACKS.**

**HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY.**

LONDON, June 10.  
3.30 a.m.  
An American communiqué states:—  
North-west of Chateau Thierry hostile attacks on a front of two miles during the night after our 19th preparation, were repulsed with heavy losses of the enemy, who did not reach our lines anywhere.

**BRITISH REPULSE RAIDS.**

LONDON, June 9.  
1.15 p.m.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—  
We successfully raided on the night of the 8th instant southward of Beaumont Hamel, taking 30 prisoners.  
A successful French raid to the north of Baillieux secured a few prisoners.  
We repulsed raids to the south-east and east of Arras, and in the neighbourhood of Givenchy-lez-La Bassée.  
Hostile artillery firing was above normal between Villers Bretonneux and Albert, and between Givenchy and Rebecq.

**GERMAN FOCH ON STRATEGY.**

LONDON, June 8.  
An important article on strategy by General Foch is published in today's newspaper, *The Field*. General Foch argues that in modern war, in order to arrive at its end of imposing its will on the enemy, recognises only one means, namely, the destruction of the enemy's organised forces of war and undertakes and prepares this destruction by the battle which brings about the overthrow of the adversary, disorganises his command, destroys discipline and logistics, and nullifies the fighting powers of units. In order to completely achieve the object the battle must not be purely defensive. A purely defensive battle, even if well-conducted, is simply a game which must be re-played.

**PRESS CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTS.**

**ENEMY MAKES NO REAL PROGRESS.**

**CAUSE FOR CONFIDENCE.**

LONDON, June 4.  
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on the afternoon of the 3rd, says:—  
The battle seems to have taken a general turn in our favour. Our line is holding out and our troops are not resisting but counter-attacking vigorously and successfully. Further fluctuations are still probable. The front is not yet continuous. There are places where the Boche method filtering in may still secure local advantages, but, as the line suffers hour by hour, the points where the enemy can hope to pass without severe fighting are becoming rare.  
During the last 30 hours the enemy made no real progress in any part of his new front. South of the Aisne there are signs that the Germans are about to make another big attack on the plateau between the Aisne and the Villers Coterets Forest in order to straighten the deep depression of their line between the Aisne and Verzy. Their front in this sector is only a little in advance of the western edge of the Grise Valley.  
The German command is naturally anxious to obtain a firm footing on the plateau. There is every reason for the confidence that we will be able to hold the Germans here as we did in the battle of the Villers Coterets Forest yesterday.

(Continued on Page 5.)

**SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.**  
DIARRHOEA is always fatal in the present danger of the weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all chemists and druggists.









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"MEXICO" HONGKONG.

G. R.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on  
**THURSDAY,**  
the 13th June, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon,  
at the Government Store, Balloch Lane,  
Wanchai,  
About 5,000 lbs.  
USED GALVANIZED WIRE.  
TARAN—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers to the Government.  
Hongkong, June 7, 1918. 506

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of THE GOVERNMENT), on  
**SATURDAY,**  
the 15th June, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 3,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
20 pairs Hemstitched Sheets (single).  
40 " " " " (double).  
40 " Plain Sheets (double).  
20 doz. Pillow Cases.  
30 " Linen Damask Serviettes.  
40 pairs Bath Sheets, 48 in. by 72 in.  
12 doz. Bath Towels.  
20 " Face Towels.  
(In small lots to suit purchasers).  
Also  
SUNDY FURNITURE, &c., &c.,  
(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale).  
Consisting of—  
Electric Fans, Desk, Ice Chest, 2 Oliver  
Typewriters, &c.  
And  
A large quantity of Ornamental Brass  
Ware and 2 Sewing Machines.  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, June 7, 1918. 507

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND" 109 THE PEAK.  
6 Rooms.  
Apply C. H. GALE,  
P. W. D.  
Hongkong, Mar. 23, 1918. 277

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 4, MORRISON HILL, from  
1st July.  
Apply to—  
THE TREASURY.  
Hongkong, June 5, 1918. 497

TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE,  
No. 93, THE PEAK.  
4-roomed FLAT, No. 56, The Peak.  
Apply to—  
LINDSEY & DAVIS.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1918. 453

TO LET.

FURNISHED FLAT in Queen's  
Gardens, from 1st June.  
Apply to—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.  
Hongkong, May 16, 1918. 427

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Four roomed HOUSES in Kowloon.  
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, August 23, 1917.

TO LET.

NO. 67 THE PEAK "LUSTLEIGH"  
HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

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APIOL & STEEL  
PILLS**  
A French Remedy for all Irritations  
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of  
Martin's Pills in the house, as they are the best  
and most reliable for all ailments of the system.  
These pills may be obtained from all Chemists and  
Druggists, or sent by post to the following address:  
MARTIN'S, Chemists, Southampton, Eng.

**MARTIN'S  
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(TAIWAN GINKO).

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The Bank has Correspondents in the  
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Interest allowed on Current Account,  
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at rates which will be quoted on  
application.

N. YANAGITA,  
Manager.  
HONGKONG BRANCH:  
1, Des Vaux Road,  
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 330

## THE RED CROSS DRIVE AT CANTON.

A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL PAGEANT.

In conjunction with the Red Cross drive  
which has been so successfully carried on  
throughout the United States, the Can-  
ton Chapter of the American Red Cross  
has done some splendid work. As a  
final event of the drive in Canton a  
pageant, in three episodes, showing  
some of the instances in which the Red  
Cross has done wonderful work, was  
planned to be given on May 30th. It  
was originally planned to hold this  
pageant out of doors on the tennis  
courts, but the heavy rains on May 30th  
necessitated the postponement of the  
pageant. June 5th was set as the date  
on which it should be given and this time  
the pageant! omitted planned on rain  
in order to accommodate comfortably  
all who came two performances were  
scheduled. The first was given at 2.30  
in the Theatre, but as the day was  
magnificent the chairs and benches were  
moved out on the court and the second  
performance was held in the open air.  
With the background of trees the  
setting was wonderful. The boys from  
the American gunboat *Pampanga*  
did some quick work in dressing the  
stage with flags.

Mr. Wallace as the "Spirit of the  
World" added to the impressiveness of  
his lines by a most wonderful delivery.  
He was dressed in purple and white, as  
were four small boys, his heralds and  
trumpet bearers.

Mr. Job Fong, as the Spirit of China,  
spoke a few words in Chinese about the  
good work of the Red Cross in China.  
She was very striking in a costume of  
bright yellow with the flag about her.

Miss Valerie Elliott represented the  
Spirit of Great Britain, and looked very  
impressive and martial with her bright  
helmet, her shield and trident.

Miss Landry, as the Spirit of France,  
was lovely, and although she spoke in  
French no one could fail to understand  
her plea for her soldiers and her country.  
When Mrs. Arthur Swan, came slowly  
upon the stage, dressed in dull black,  
one's throat tightened and Belgium's  
grief and sorrow was brought back  
vividly, if indeed we have forgotten her  
at all.

Mrs. Morse, the Spirit of America,  
looked radiant with hope in her costume  
of Old Glory and her Liberty crown.

The Spirit of Red Cross was admirably  
portrayed by Miss Adelia Dodge.  
wore a white dress and a long bright  
red cape. At the end this cape was  
turned inside out and proved to be an  
immense Red Cross flag.

Eight tiny girls in fluffy dresses, The  
Eyes of Love, and eight boys, Boy  
Scouts, sought out the suffering, needy  
and distressed. The little girls, led by  
Miss Margaret Marr, did some very  
pretty dances.

Mrs. Warner as the Spirit of Japan,  
Mrs. Edmonds as Serbia, Mrs. Meinhardt  
as Armenia, Mrs. Spenser as Portugal,  
and Mrs. Graft as Italy were most  
effectively costumed, and their various  
roles were well portrayed.

In addition to their invaluable assist-  
ance in the draping of the flags of  
all nations which produced a most  
effective stage setting, the men of the  
U.S.S. *Pampanga* also took part in a  
very pretty folk dance, and sailor  
fashion, bore out their reputation of  
being handy men at anything they  
undertake.

One feature of the pageant which was  
specially impressive was the rendering of  
the song "Keep the Home Fires Burning."  
A corps of Red Cross nurses and doctors  
marched upon the stage singing the  
song, and the entire cast joined in the  
chorus, which so completely brought to  
the mind's eye thought of aching hearts  
and empty hearths that there were not  
many dry eyes in the audience.

The Pageant Committee feels deeply  
indebted to the Canton Defence Corps  
for their assistance, to the corps of  
Chinese doctors and nurses who  
appeared in Episode I, those who  
appeared as Belgian refugees, and in  
fact to each and every member of the  
cast, and to all those who helped make  
the pageant possible and successful.

The credit of writing the pageant is  
due to Mrs. E. J. Weeks, Miss Hammer  
and Mr. J. V. Barrow, and the credit of  
staging and training is due to Mr. E. J.  
Weeks.

The proceeds amounted to about  
\$1,500 and are to be devoted to Red  
Cross needs.

## NOT ON THE ARMY LIST.

During the British advance on Jericho  
an enemy shell struck an ancient tomb  
and revealed a skeleton. Investigation  
by the official archeologists connected  
with the British Staff pointed to the  
skeleton being that of a historical figure,  
John of Antioch. Accordingly a cable  
was dispatched to the War Office in  
London: "Have discovered skeleton  
supposed to be that of John of Antioch."

The War Office replied: "Cannot  
trace John Antioch. Send identification  
disk."

## COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop  
it while it is ONLY a cough.

**WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND**  
The finest preparation made  
for combating severe coughs.  
CURES any cough that is  
only a cough. Very palatable.  
OF ALL CHEMISTS  
Price \$1.25 and \$2.25

## AMERICAN CABLES.

[NAVY COMMUNICATION SERVICE  
TO MANILA.]

MORE TAXATION IN AMERICA.

SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

President Wilson unexpectedly  
appeared before Congress and delivered  
an address urging legislation by the  
present session to finance the war.  
After delivering the speech he said that  
he had just heard the German offensive  
had been resumed. This, he declared,  
accentuates the country's duty.

The President said in part:—"There  
need be no hesitance in taxing the  
country if it is taxed justly. Additional  
revenues must be provided. It is an  
unsound policy to raise too large a  
proportion by loans. We cannot get  
increased taxes unless the country  
knows what they will be and the prac-  
tices necessary for economy. Only  
equitably distributed taxation of widest  
incidence and drawn chiefly from sources  
which would be likely to demoralize  
credit by their very abundance can  
prevent inflation and keep the industrial  
system free of speculation and waste.  
We have turned naturally, therefore, to  
war profits and incomes and luxuries  
for additional taxes.

"I cannot assure the country of a  
successful administration of the Treasury  
in 1918 if further taxation is left  
undecided until 1919.

"The winning of the war dominates  
every other consideration. We are at  
the very peak and crisis of the war.  
Hundreds of thousands of men are in  
the field and ships are crowding faster  
and faster French and English ports  
until the enemy is beaten and brought  
to a reckoning with mankind. There  
can be no pause. The great enterprise  
must be pushed with greater and greater  
energy. This volume of our might must  
be augmented steadily and rapidly, until  
there can be no question of resisting it.  
Money must sustain us to the utmost.  
The financial programme must not be  
suffered to lag. We must meet the  
situation without selfishness or fear of  
consequences.

"The political campaign is at hand  
and the elections will go to those  
who think least of it. The country  
will give a just verdict. The people  
know what must be paid for.  
They will bear the burden cheerfully  
and with solemn pride if it is justly  
distributed. I have always been proud  
to be an American and never prouder  
than now when all that we have said and  
all that we have foreseen about our people  
is coming true. Great days have come,  
when they ask for or admire duty  
greatly and adequately done: when  
their only wish for America is that she  
may share the freedom she enjoys;  
when a great compelling sympathy  
dwells in their hearts for men every-  
where who suffer and are oppressed.  
When they see at last the high uses for  
which their wealth has been piled up  
and the mighty power accumulated,  
they will rejoice to spend and be spent  
rather than their ought to be long  
suffering and terror, so that they and  
men everywhere may see the day of  
righteousness, justice and peace. Shall  
we grow weary when they need us to  
act?"

## "LOYALTY DAY" IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

Representatives of almost every  
foreign blood in the United States have  
joined in a petition to President Wilson  
for a great loyalty celebration jointly  
with native Americans on July 4. The  
President in replying "to our citizens  
of foreign extraction" wrote in part:

"Nothing has gratified me more  
than the manner in which our  
foreign-born citizens and their sons  
and daughters have risen to this  
greatest of national emergencies.

"You have shown where you  
stand, not only by frequent professions  
of loyalty to the cause for which we  
fight but by your eager response to  
the calls for patriotic service.  
Therefore, may my countrymen unite  
with you in making Independence  
Day this year the most significant  
test in the nation's history. Let us  
celebrate the birth of a greater  
spirit of democracy."

## SHIPBUILDING ACTIVITY IN U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.

A United States destroyer has been  
built in a Government yard on the  
Pacific Coast in sixteen days, twelve  
hours, which is said to be a record for  
a vessel of equal size. The previous  
record was sixty-five days.

Shipworkers in a private yard have  
raised \$210,000 and are challenging  
other yards for speed construction in  
national shipbuilding. The same com-  
pany has decided to build the first  
floating concrete drydock, capable of  
taking a vessel of 6,000 tons. It will  
cost half as much as a steel drydock of  
similar dimensions.

Another big plant plans an expansion  
of its works which will cost \$100,000,000.

200,000 EXEMPTED MEN CALLED  
FOR DUTY IN U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

Two hundred thousand men previously  
exempted for slight physical defects have  
been called up for military service, reliev-  
ing others for the battle front.  
The Treasury reports that the Govern-  
ment expenditures show an increase of  
\$1,000,000,000 in the last month to a

# WAR BOND TICKETS

## ROLL UP! ROLL UP!!

# LAST DAY OF SALE

## TO-MORROW.

## BUY YOUR TICKETS NOW

### PRICE \$5 EACH.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, Etc.

total of more than \$81,500 millions,  
including loans to the Allies. The  
average expenditure is \$850 millions a  
day and the month's total is now a big  
record for any of the belligerent nations.  
There will be a still greater outlay dur-  
ing the next six months.

June 6 has been fixed for starting the  
hearings on the new revenue legislation  
by a committee of Congress to provide  
an additional four billion dollars cash  
for war expenditure, above the present  
income. The other money needed will  
be raised by a Fourth Liberty Loan in  
the autumn.

## LAUNCHINGS ON JULY 4TH.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.

What the Kaiser declared is impos-  
sible is the goal of one of the largest  
Pacific Coast shipyards which is aiming  
to complete an 11,800-ton steel freighter  
in a month and a half. The keel was  
laid on May 18, and the launching is  
promised for July 4, together with  
three other ships of the same size, mak-  
ing a total of 47,000 tons. This will be  
the world's record which Charles M.  
Schwab is coming to witness.

Another Pacific Coast yard, which  
recently established the world's record  
of launching three 5,400-ton steamers  
on the same day, will launch three more  
such vessels on July 4.

A third company is the same place will  
also launch a 5,000-ton steamer on the  
Fourth of July, making a total of about  
87,000 tons launched in one day in one  
port besides other launchings along the  
Pacific Coast.

Special daily trains will start to-day  
carrying workers to and from a new  
shipyard which is adding a thousand  
employees to its personnel. Mr. Schwab  
estimates that there are now 700,000  
shipbuilders in the United States.

A telegram from a Texas port, which  
was heretofore unannounced, reports the  
launching of the third large vessel in  
three weeks. This is only one new  
yard of many just becoming productive.

## SUGAR CARDS FOR THE JUDGES.

The following paragraph appeared  
recently in a London letter published  
in one of the home provincial news-  
papers:—"The Ministry of Food will be  
requested to inform the House of  
Commons next Tuesday what arrange-  
ments are made respecting the rations  
of sugar to his Majesty's judges on  
circuits, and whether they are placed  
on the same footing as commercial  
travellers, and immediately on arrival at  
an assize town are obliged to go to the  
local post office to enter their names and  
requirements as in the case of commercial  
travellers. It was Mr. Pickwick's  
solicitor who dwelt on the importance to  
a senior of the foreman of the jury  
having had a good breakfast, and the idea  
of being tried before a judge who had  
been deprived by the Food Controller of  
sugar in his morning cup of tea is too  
painful for an ordinary law-abiding  
citizen to contemplate."

## Ideal for Your Little Ones.

Every careful parent will insist that  
medicine given to children should be  
absolutely pure, safe, gentle and free  
from narcotic drugs. Baby's Own  
Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy,  
are guaranteed not to contain one atom  
of any harmful drug or opiate. One  
tiny tablet easily crushed between  
thumb and finger is a sufficient dose for  
an infant from the day of its birth to  
six months old. Elder children in  
proportion.

The first effect of Baby's Own Tablets  
is to act gently and kindly on the  
bowels. Then they soothe, soothe and  
promote calm natural sleep. Baby's Own  
Tablets are recommended for teething  
troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, colic,  
indigestion, fever, worms. They promote  
good appetite and normal development.  
Obtainable from chemists, or post-free  
at 6 cents the trial from the Dr. Wil-  
liams Medicine Co., 93 Bechstein Road,  
Shanghai.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

## ALKALIES

JUST ARRIVED BIG SHIPMENT INCLUDING  
AMERICAN CAUSTIC SODA 76% solid. In iron drums each containing  
about 700 lbs.  
ENGLISH MORIATE OF AMMONIA (sal-ammoniac)  
No. 1 quality: Fine white (powder) 98.5% Ammonium Chloride.  
No. 2 quality: Fine white (powder) 93.5% Ammonium Chloride.  
ENGLISH SODA ASH 88% dense. In gunny bags or barrels.  
ENGLISH SILICATE OF SODA 175 T.W. In barrels each containing  
about 800 lbs.  
Must be disposed of. Prices Reasonable.  
**SHING KEE CO., SODA MERCHANTS,**  
32, Des Vaux Road West, Hongkong.

## The Signature.

To distinguish the original and  
genuine *Worcestershire Sauce* from  
the many imitations, see that the  
signature of **LEA & PERRINS**  
appears in *White* across the *Red*  
label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely  
delicate flavour, or such a reputation among  
discriminating people in every part of  
the world.

*Lea & Perrins*

## THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the  
Stamp of Public Approval for  
**OVER FORTY YEARS.**

# ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.  
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES  
OF  
Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,  
Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking Thirst,  
Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Pains,  
Feverish Cold, with High Temperature  
and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions  
generally. It is everything you could wish  
as a simple and Natural Health-giving  
Agent.

Prepared only by  
**J. C. ENO, Ltd., Fruit Salt Works, London, England**  
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.







## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.  
ENEMY SUPPLY COLUMNS  
BOMBED.

LONDON, June 2.  
Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—  
There was heavy artillery firing on both sides in the northern areas for the past 24 hours. Our gunners have done much excellent counter-battery firing, frequently hitting trains, supply columns, moving troops and dumps. Many explosions were noted.  
One of our big shells killed over 50 horses. Our heavy guns scored several direct hits on enemy big high velocity guns.  
Enemy airmen on the night of May 31st re-bombed a group of hospitals, which were previously visited, and caused many casualties.  
The machines flew low, one dropping a magnesium flare, which burned for a considerable time most brilliantly.

THE GERMAN LINE.  
ENEMY'S METHOD OF  
INFILTRATION.

LONDON, June 3.  
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at mid-night on the 2nd, says:—  
The past week brought many welcome surprises and hours of acute anxiety, of which no blame is attached to the troops. If the front now shows a tendency to stabilise, it is because of the arrival of reinforcements, which have stiffened the line to a point at which it is physically possible it can hold. Up to Sunday we could only hold the enemy from hour to hour, the Germans being enabled to manoeuvre and go round obstacles. Their numerical advantage vanishes from day to day. We have now arrived at a stage at which the formation of a continuous line forces the Germans to attempt mass attacks against strongly held positions, instead of turning them. La Fosseville, the birth-place of Racine, was bombarded, and shells are beginning to fall on Villers Cotterets.

Our aviators regained the ascendancy during June 1st. The following night they dropped 63 tons of explosives on German communications and troops.  
On May 30th an enemy column three miles long was attacked by 50 aeroplanes which, flying low, machine-gunned, bombed and dispersed the troops over neighbouring fields. Sixteen German planes were brought down on the battle-field, besides a large number of balloons, five of which were destroyed in the Rheims sector in one day.

This evening's reports are more hopeful than any since the beginning of the battle. For the first time since May 27th the enemy did not gain ground during the day. On the westward, facing the front in the direction of Paris, where attack and counter-attack were followed in quick succession, the gains of the Germans were at least counter-balanced by those of the French. In the centre the enemy extended his front north of the bank of the Marne, which is still bounded by Chateau Thierry, evacuated some days ago, and Vermeuil.

Between Vermeuil and north of the Marne and Rheims the line runs practically straight north-east. There were no changes of importance in this direction, except around Rheims, where the Germans have drawn their line closer. To-day, as yesterday, the fighting is very hard on the Western Front. The German advance is along the eastern border of the Villers Cotterets Forest and to the south between the valleys of the Ourcq and the Marne. This thick forest, which favours the German tactics of infiltration, is traversed east to west by two well-defined valleys along which run railways from Soissons and Fismes entering the forest. Longpont and Troennes. A small tributary of the Ourcq joins these two points. Along this stream a hotly-contested battle raged all day, and another round

Longpont, Corey, Faverolles and Troennes. The fighting was terribly bitter at Troennes and Corey, which were attacked again and again and held, in spite of all the efforts of the enemy. Our counter-attacks enabled the line of villages flanking the forest to be maintained.

Troennes was re-taken by a counter-attack. A new German Division was identified in this fighting, relieving the Guard Division which suffered heavily in the opening days of the battle.

South of the Ourcq the fighting was almost equally obstinate. The village of Passy-en-Valois and Hill 163 were taken by the Germans early in the morning and re-captured later in the day. On the whole, the enemy has nothing to show for the day's work on the Western Front.

The German line round Rheims, beginning at St. Leonard on the Aisne and the Marne Canal, three miles south-east of the city, passes through Betheny to the north of Trois Fontaines, to the north-west, thence south-west between the suburbs of St. Brice and the main town to La Haubette. None of these places, except St. Leonard, is more than a mile from the city of Rheims which is surrounded on the east, north and west. Fully three-quarters of an armed circle round the city is held by the Germans. Nothing worth preserving is left in Rheims but the Cathedral.

HEROIC RESISTANCE OF ENGLISH  
DIVISIONS.  
EARN HIGH PRAISE OF  
FRENCH COMMAND.

LONDON, June 4.  
Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on the 3rd and furnishing some particulars of the share of the British Divisions in the Aisne Battle, states:—

On the eve of the German attack the Eighth, Twenty-First and Fiftyth of our Divisions were in line, with the Twenty-Fifth in reserve, the troops holding the line pretty thickly. These Divisions had participated in the almost incessant hard fighting of the two previous months. It was not till the evening of May 28th that the enemy attack was foreseen. Then it was well understood that the attack was coming on the morrow. Thereupon, the troops were ordered to stand to the guns and to be on the alert. The enemy bombardment was opened at one in the morning. An infantry attack was launched early at dawn, and it is understood that 25 Divisions participated, and 101 Tanks were employed against the British alone. Our infantry trench-mortar teams remained at their posts, firing rapidly until the German waves were close up, then retired systematically, after destroying all the heavy trench-mortars, which it was impossible to remove.

The Fiftyth Division, on whom the main weight of the attack fell, included a proportion of the new drafts who fought overwhelming odds with superb gallantry. The field-guns served pieces, until the enemy hordes were upon them. Then, if unable to remove the guns they either blew them up, or removed the breech blocks and fought the assaults with revolvers.

Hostile aircraft, invisible for days previously, now swarmed, bombing and machine-gunning. The enemy attacked in dense masses east and west of Craonne. Some worked round and reached the bridge of the Aisne at Maizy. Consequently, when the British carried rearguard fighting to the bank of the river some found the bridge down and the retreat cut off.

The French reserves began to arrive in strength on the afternoon of May 27th, while the Twenty-Fifth English Division came in action in support. The battle increased in fury on May 28th, when fresh German Divisions were attacked. The British continued their heroic resistance, earning the high praise of the French High Command. Relief to the Fiftyth Division by the French troops began in the evening of May 28th and gradually the English troops were withdrawn from the struggle.

**SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.**  
Do not suffer from cramp colic or headache, Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BITTER STRUGGLE ON THE  
MARNE.  
FRENCH DIVISIONS FIGHT  
AGAINST CRACK ENEMY  
FORCES.

LONDON, June 5.  
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on the morning of June 4th, says:—

The latest reports of yesterday's fighting confirm the fact that the enemy has been held. There was a bitter struggle from the Ourcq to the Marne with minor fluctuations, the balance of the advantage being with the Allies. Such progress as the Germans have made has cost an exaggerated price in casualties.

Dismounted French cavalry Divisions were engaged in very bitter fighting for the possession of the road south of Villers Cotterets Forest against enemy crack Divisions, who are deeply purchasing every foot of ground gained. These dismounted Divisions have been participating since the beginning of the battle with extraordinary valour. One battalion, who was surrounded north of the Marne, with a magnificent bayonet charge cut a way out. Whereupon they were ordered to re-take the position. They unhesitatingly obeyed driving out the Germans from the position where they were previously surrounded.

## HEROIC DEFENCE OF RHEIMS.

PARIS, June 4.  
The defence of Rheims is one of the most heroic features of the battle. The French troops guarding the approaches to the city on May 27th gradually fell back to the suburbs in consequence of the westerly withdrawal of the line. The troops left held out for eight days unrelieved. Those encircling the city on the right only retired a hundred yards until the increase in the gap on their left necessitated a modification of the line. All the German attempts to attack the city frontally were fruitless. They were unable to employ Tanks and rush the suburbs, as intended.

Three Tanks were perceived on the afternoon of May 31st approaching. They were immediately shelled. One was set on fire, while the others disappeared. The French resistance thereupon, the troops were ordered to stand to the guns and to be on the alert. The enemy bombardment was opened at one in the morning. An infantry attack was launched early at dawn, and it is understood that 25 Divisions participated, and 101 Tanks were employed against the British alone. Our infantry trench-mortar teams remained at their posts, firing rapidly until the German waves were close up, then retired systematically, after destroying all the heavy trench-mortars, which it was impossible to remove.

A serious explosion occurred in the Beaussens munition works, causing severe damage.  
The number of victims cannot at present be discovered. Considerable munitions have been lost.

MARSEILLES, June 5.  
A hundred have been killed and 50 injured in an explosion in the Beaussens munition works on June 3rd.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION IN FRENCH  
MUNITION WORKS.  
150 CASUALTIES.

PARIS, June 4.  
A serious explosion occurred in the Beaussens munition works, causing severe damage.  
The number of victims cannot at present be discovered. Considerable munitions have been lost.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.  
GERMAN DELEGATES.

LONDON, June 5.  
M. Clemenceau presided at the Supreme War Council at Paris. There were present besides Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Milner, M. Pichon, Signor Orlando, Baron Sonnino, the American and Japanese Ambassadors, and a number of military representatives including Generalissimo Foch, Major-General Shackville-West, Generalissimo (United States) and Robilant (Italy).

PRISONERS OF WAR CONFERENCE.  
THE HIGHER JUNE 4.

The German representatives of the British and German Prisoners of War Conference will be General von Friedrichs, Privy Counsellor von Eckhardt, Major Dratzer, who has participated in a similar conference, and Prince Hatzfeldt-Wildenberg, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.  
DISABILITY INDICATED BY  
WHITE ARMBAND.

LONDON, June 5.  
In the House of Commons Colonel Sir A. S. T. Griffith-Boscawen (Ministry of Pensions) stated that a white armband bearing a red crown, will be issued to all disabled soldiers and sailors in order to indicate their disability, and an appeal will be made that every consideration should be shown them.

MASTERLY ADVANCE IN  
MACEDONIA.BIGGEST SUCCESS SINCE  
MONASTIR.

LONDON, June 4.  
Reuter's Special Correspondent on the Macedonian Front, telegraphing on the 1st instant, says:—

The French and Greeks are actively consolidating their new positions at Skradlegen, which were brilliantly carried in Thursday's advance. The prisoners, who now number 1,712, do not conceal their admiration of the masterly attack upon the positions, which have been so far regarded as impregnable. The captured positions consist of the first and second lines, the latter of which dominates the third enemy organisation. The new lines extend twelve kilometres and a depth of two kilometres.

The success is undoubtedly the biggest since the Allied capture of Monastir in 1916.  
Several Bulgarian counter-attacks on May 31st were frustrated by our barrage fire.

ARMENIANS RE-CAPTURE  
ERZERUM.ILL-EQUIPPED INHABITANTS  
RESIST TURKS.

LONDON, June 4.  
Reuter learns that the Armenians since November have desperately resisted the advance of the Turks. The re-capture of Erzerum was a remarkable event. Poorly fed and ill-equipped Armenians faced the Turks single-handed from November to February, when the Turkish attempt to occupy Batumi roused the Georgians, who have since co-operated against the Turks, compelling the latter to bring up fresh Divisions and delaying the Turkish march towards Persia.

CHARGE AGAINST M.P. FAILS.  
ALLEGED LIBEL ON MISS  
MAUD ALLAN.

LONDON, June 4.  
One of the most sensational cases ever heard in the Old Bailey concluded to-day when Mr. N. Pemberton-Billing (Independent M.P. for Hertford) was charged criminally for libelling Miss Maud Allan in his newspaper, *Vigilante*, by suggesting that she was a "moral pervert," because she played Oscar Wilde's "Salome," which play appealed to "sexual perversities."

The case has been characterised by scenes of disorder unknown in a British court.

Mr. Billing and his witness were several times shouting at the top of their voices, contradicting Judge Darling and counsel.  
Mr. Billing, who defended himself, declared that he published the statement in the *Vigilante* because many leading people in England were subject to German terrorism and feared blackmail. Therefore, it prevented prosecuting the war vigorously. He called a witness, who testified to having seen a black book compiled in Germany, containing 47,000 names of the best-known English people, who were "sexual perverts," including Mr. Asquith, Justice Darling and Lord Haldane.

The Judge, summing up, held the alleged book was irrelevant to the case.  
In the course of the summing up, Lord Alfred Douglas called the Judge a liar, upon which Lord Douglas was ejected.

The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" which was received with cheers.

## EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

NOT TO BE STOPPED IMMEDIATELY  
AFTER WAR.

LONDON, June 4.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that, although the Excess Profits tax could not be regarded as permanent, it would not be stopped immediately the war was finished.

It was estimated to obtain £800,000,000 from it in the current year. To obtain such a sum in the year, the income tax would mean a tax of 2s. in the £.

## THE PRICE OF COTTON.

LONDON, June 3.  
Cotton is quoted at 4s. 4d.

WORLD'S RECORD IN DESTROYER  
CONSTRUCTION.IN 17 DAYS AFTER LAYING  
OF KEEL.

WASHINGTON, June 3.  
The newest type of destroyer will be launched in 17 days after the keel has been laid, creating a new world's record.

## SHIPBUILDING IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, June 3.  
The Commonwealth is speeding up building of steel and wooden ships throughout the five States.

Several vessels are now being constructed.

SHIPBUILDING IN CANADA.  
10,000 TON VESSELS TO BE  
CONSTRUCTED.

OTTAWA, June 4.  
The Minister of Marine announces that three private berths are being laid down at Halifax for the construction of steel 10,000 ton ships, the first of which is expected to be commissioned within 15 months.

GERMAN-DUTCH NAVAL  
AGREEMENT.EARLY SETTLEMENT  
FORESHADOWED.

AMSTERDAM, June 4.  
The *Handelsblad* regards the German safe conduct to the Dutch steamers in the Zee Dyk sector as indicating a speedy conclusion of the Dutch and German Naval agreement, and believes that Germany has now dropped the earlier contention that vessels constructed in Holland with material from Germany should for a certain period not sail to the United States.

150 AMERICAN WAR VESSELS IN  
EUROPEAN WATERS.

NEW YORK, June 4.  
Rear-Admiral Gleaves in a speech mentioned that America had now 150 war vessels in European waters on which there were 35,000 to 40,000 men.

"THERE IS NOTHING EASIER  
THAN MURDER."GERMAN "CRUISER  
SUBMARINES."

LONDON, June 4.  
Mr. Archibald Hurd, writing in the *Daily Telegraph*, exposes the exaggerated German reports of the so-called cruiser submarines, which are merely a large type of ordinary submarine, their displacement being not 5,000 tons but 2,000 tons. They are not 450 feet long but under 300 feet, their surface speed not 28 knots but 12, and their submerged speed not 15 knots but 10 knots per hour or so.

He points out that the British know less of their own submarine activities than of Germany's, because enemy targets are few compared with the thousands that we present weekly, but the percentage of the hits we make is treble that made by the German. The enemy campaign is maintained by defying every international law and ignoring the ordinary dictates of humanity. "There is nothing easier than murder."

REPARATION OF GERMANS IN  
HOLLAND.AN UNSPECIFIC ENEMY  
SUGGESTION.

AMSTERDAM, June 5.  
The repatriation of Germans interned in Holland on conditions that they will not be again used for war purposes is suggested by the *Voorlichter*, in an article on the food scarcity in Holland. The paper thinks that undoubtedly such an offer on Holland's part would be enthusiastically welcomed by the German people, and says the forthcoming British and German negotiations at the Hague will perhaps constitute a good opportunity for the Dutch Government to make such an offer. Presumably, the idea is that British interned men will also be repatriated, though the *Voorlichter* does not specifically mention this point.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AT THE  
FRONT.

LONDON, June 4.  
Mr. George H. Roberts, the Minister of Labour, addressing the Queen Mary's Women Auxiliaries at Sheffield, announced that later on there will be women aviators, and he thought they would make very good aviators.

Speaking generally on connection with the employment of females in France, Mr. Roberts said that while the Government gave a guarantee that they will do everything possible to keep out of the danger zone all girls and women sent for military work, there would be those girls working at the front, and who were rendering such a splendid service to England and the Allies.

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Experienced Chauffeurs  
and  
Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of  
New and Comfortable Cars  
Always in Readiness.

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GARAGE CO.,

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Arrangements  
for Special  
Occasions

A handy lad with a hammer can do it all!  
But we employ men who are expert to demonstrate the best way to use

**"MALTHOID"**

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

It will make a great difference in your roof!

CHAMPS! CLEAN! WATERPROOF! **"MALTHOID"** LIGHT! SAFE! CRUSHPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.,  
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**WOMAN AVIATORS IN PEACE  
TIME.**

LONDON, June 5.  
Mr. George H. Roberts, Minister of Labour, referring to his Sheffield statement cabled yesterday, said he was afraid he was misunderstood. (He did not intend to suggest that women should be employed as aviators in the Army, but as aviators in time of peace.)

**FIVE NEW V.C.'S.**

**TWO POSTHUMOUS AWARDS.**

LONDON, June 4.  
The *Gazette* announces the award of five new Victoria Crosses, two of the recipients being dead.

The stories, as usual, reveal almost superhuman heroism.

For example, Lieut. E. S. Douglas, Field Artillery, who was subsequently killed, undoubtedly averted a serious breach in the British line by his personality and skilful leadership throughout a trying day. Lieut. Douglas rallied and organised the infantry, whom the enemy had pressed back, level with his battery, supplied them with Lewis guns and armed the gunners. He could spare with rifles, and with them formed a line in front of his battery, which in the meanwhile was harassing the advancing enemy with a rapid fire. Although under rifle fire and machine-gun fire, Lieut. Douglas fearlessly walked about like on parade, calmly giving orders and encouraging everybody. He inspired the infantry with the assurance: "As long as you stick to the trenches I will keep my guns here." The line was maintained throughout the day, delaying the enemy's advance for over twelve hours. The battery was withdrawn with very great difficulty, in accordance with orders, in the evening, when the ammunition was spent.

Second Lieut. E. F. Beal led a party, under a dozen men, against the enemy, who was strongly holding a gap of 400 yards between the left of his company and the neighbouring unit, which it was vitally important to clear. Reaching the enemy machine gun, Sec. Lt. Beal immediately sprang forward and killed the team with a revolver and captured a gun altogether and similarly captured a machine gun and inflicted severe casualties on the enemy. Subsequently, regardless of the danger, Sec. Lt. Beal walked up close to the enemy machine gun and brought in a wounded man, who was left in the open, under heavy enemy fire. Sec. Lt. Beal was killed by shell on the following morning.

**THE NEW DERBY STAKES.**

LONDON, June 4.  
The race for the New Derby stakes resulted as follows:—

1. Gainsborough
2. Blisk
3. Treacle

Thirteen ran, 700 yds by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths separating second and third. Betting 8 to 11 Gainsborough, 100 to 8 Blisk, and 20 to 1 Treacle.

(Continued on Page 2.)











## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 5.)

## FIRST DAYS OF BATTLE DESCRIBED.

## ALLIED RETREAT WAS INEVITABLE.

LONDON, June 8.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, says:

The following details of the first day's fighting north of the Aisne are important because of the light they throw on the swift British and French retreat in the early hours of May 27th. It has been already explained that the British held the line from Craonne to Berniercourt, the Aisne at Berry-au-Bac. The left of our line, formed by the Fifth Territorial Division, held the Craonne line immediately adjacent to Craonne. On our left the line was carried on by the French Division, which already held a very extended front along Chemin-des-Dames. The probability of a German attack in this sector was fully recognized, but the enemy did not give any sign of his intention until the bombardment began on May 27th. Bad weather had hindered aeroplane observation work along the Aisne since March.

The truth is that it was unnecessary for the Germans to make noticeable preparations. They knew that this front was lightly held and they estimated accurately the number of troops they would require to ensure the indispensable initial success. Then they poured in streams of fresh Divisions and pursued the success. General von Hutier's advantage of attack makes it superfluous for the troops required to exploit victory, to appear on the battle-field until they are quite sure that the opening attack has succeeded. On a front such as the Germans held, constructed to shelter a far larger number of troops than actually occupied it, it was not difficult for the enemy to put in the number of Divisions necessary for the attack without fresh digging close to the front, which would inevitably have revealed his purpose. To understand what followed it must be remembered that the French front under Chemin-des-Dames in the Ailette Valley as well as the crest itself was in full view of the German artillery observers on the opposite line of heights. The position of the French trenches was well-known to the Germans. The French front was attacked in greater density than ours.

Enemy infantry suffered heavily from our machine-gun fire in crossing the valley, but was in too great a strength to be held back by it, and was stationed on the crest, practically in a stride. They went to have crossed the crest by a narrow neck uniting the Craonne and Naulers Plateaux.

Anyway, the first intimation of their presence that the British Division had was the sudden appearance of a German column in their rear, striking their way down a steep slope to Craonne. Retreat was inevitable. The British and French line fell back to the river bank, fighting all the way in order to save the unity of the line. The British Fifth and Eighth Divisions were swamped by the weight of German numbers and lost heavily. On the night and south of the river the Twenty-First Division and the neighbouring French Division held firm. The British Twenty-Fifth Division, which was in reserve, sent up supports early in the day. So all the British troops on the Aisne front participated in the battle.

All the British Divisions and also the French Divisions holding Chemin-des-Dames had been engaged and suffered heavily in the battles of Picardy and Flanders. As the retreat continued under attacks of a fresh stream of German Divisions, our line became alarmingly thin. Reinforcements arrived in the evening and our line was re-constituted. Since then we have practically given no ground, although constantly engaged with the enemy, and the weight of the German attack has shifted to the other wing of the battle, between Soissons and Chateau Thierry. The same French Division which began the battle on our right close to Berniercourt is still holding with us after a week of incessant fighting.

## GERMAN BARBARITY.

## A FISHERMAN'S STORY.

LONDON, June 8.

Joseph Mason, a fisherman of Boston, has been repatriated from Germany after fourteen months' captivity, having lost both his hands. He tells a terrible tale of the submarine atrocities. He was fishing in a trawler on April 6th, 1917, when a German submarine fired 40 or 50 shots. After the trawler was sunk, he was thrown into the sea. He was picked up by a German submarine and taken to a small boat in the sea. He was then taken to a large boat and was kept there for several days. He was then taken to a small boat and was kept there for several days. He was then taken to a large boat and was kept there for several days.

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